

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AUGUST METEORS OF 1894, AS OBSERVED AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

On page 294 of the previous publication is a note by Professor Holden on the observations of the August meteors of 1894. The charts drawn by Messrs. Colton and Perrine showing the paths of the meteors observed by them at Mount Hamilton, and the diagram of frequency-curves compiled by Mr. Poole, are reproduced in miniature in this number. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the scale is so small; the illustrations will, however, convey a good general idea of the work which was done. The reduction of the observations will be made with the aid of the original charts, which are on so large a scale as to meet every requirement.

J. M. S.

LICK OBSERVATORY, February 4, 1895.

## SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE.

On the night of February 4 a shock of earthquake was noticed, which it was possible to observe with an accuracy rarely attained. I was using the meridian circle, and noted the time of the tremor by the position of the star between the transit wires. The tremor lasted barely one second, and was recorded at 6<sup>n</sup> 28<sup>m</sup> 40<sup>s</sup> by the chronograph, with sidereal clock No. 4. This, reduced to Pacific Standard mean time, is 9<sup>h</sup> 34<sup>m</sup> 41<sup>s</sup>.9. The shock was of a shaking character, distinct enough to render the observer decidedly uncomfortable for the moment. No effect has been detected in the adjustments of the instrument, determined before and after; and the clocks have kept their normal rates.

R. H. T.

## ERRATUM.

In the article, "Corrections to Hussey's Logarithmic Tables," in No. 38, page 299 of these *Publications*, the proof-reader is responsible for an error which should be corrected.

For 29.9853, read 299853.